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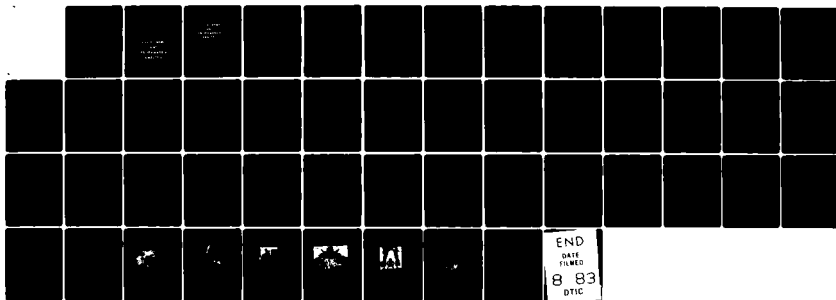
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
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WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1983

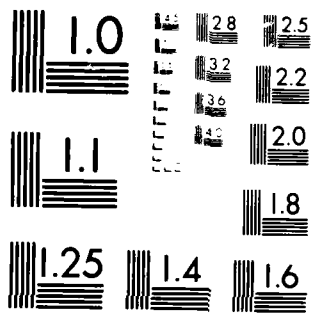
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PROPAGANDA

SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 APRIL 1983



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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 April 1983

Executive Summary

Again, in April 1983, the editors of Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated over 26 percent of the total print space to international events and foreign news. Of this amount, more than 35 percent was allotted to political/military activities of the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to Washington was 28 percent of total foreign coverage.

For almost four years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in maintaining their tough and hard rhetoric about the actions and policies of the government of the United States. With unremitting persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine has stressed those topics that reflected the overall aggressive and provocative nature of Reagan's foreign policy and military actions/plans. Again and again, Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically focused on deeply emotional and highly tense topics. Some examples of Soviet media headlines are:

- Reagan insists on military supremacy over the USSR.
- Militaristic march of Washington! United States seeks direct confrontation with the USSR.
- Reagan's massive military buildup prevents progress in Geneva. Threat of nuclear war is growing.
- The U.S. Army insists that it must be able to carry out a first nuclear strike, and defend its military bases world wide.
- The United States is conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua.
- The U.S. is attempting to obtain military supremacy (over the USSR) - first strike capability with the MX and Trident 2 programs.

In a series of feature articles based on an interview between the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, and a reporter from the West German news magazine Spiegel, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper stressed the following topics:

- The USSR will not tolerate the deployment of additional medium range nuclear missiles in Europe -- the Soviet Union will deploy missiles near the U.S. in the same manner.
- The USSR has only been trying to keep pace with the United States in the development of new weapons. The Soviet Union is still trying to maintain parity with the U.S. production of new weapons.

- There has been no progress in Geneva because Reagan is stubborn and will not deviate from his zero option decision. Zero option does not include the English and French nuclear weapons.

In a long feature article, the editors of Red Star underscored that the United States and NATO desire to destroy the balance of power in Europe. In this regard, Soviet rhetoric was tough, and their propaganda repeatedly headlined and emphasized the following topics:

- America has developed a military strategy to win a prolonged or limited war.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries believe that no one will win in a nuclear war.
- The Warsaw Pact countries are dedicated to the defense of the Socialist Block, and will meet any outside threat.
- The USSR will never permit anyone to obtain nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union.

In April, Soviet propagandists fully exploited the topic of United States political/military actions in Central America. The amount of space allocated to this topic by Soviet editors increased dramatically from the previous months. The Russian press emphasized that:

- The Reagan administration is the cause for increased tension in Central America;
- The Pentagon is spending millions of dollars to train and modernize (U.S.) allied military forces and build military bases in Central America.
- Reagan wants to destroy the Nicaraguan government -- since 1981 the CIA and the Pentagon have armed and trained an invasion army.
- The CIA wants to occupy the northwest part of Nicaragua in order to create a puppet government.

As in previous months, Soviet propaganda and rhetoric were used to spread dis-information and attack the activities of U.S. intelligence agencies, particularly the CIA. In April, Moscow headlined that:

- CIA continues anti-Bulgarian slander. Claims by the U.S. that the Bulgarians were involved in the assassination attempt on the Pope is a CIA plot. In fact, the CIA may have set up the assassination in an attempt to frame Bulgaria.

- Poland protests anti-Polish propaganda of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. These broadcasts are illegal, violate United Nations Law and disturb the Polish people.
- Currently, seven radio stations in Western Europe continue their anti-Polish propaganda. The CIA continues to send agents into Poland disguised as tourists, students and press persons.

One example of Soviet misinformation is an article in Red Star asserting that in the event of a world crisis, Washington plans to send Japanese troops to Korea to replace U.S. troops who would be deployed to the crisis area.

Soviet propaganda about United States hegemony and imperialism in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area increased significantly in April 1983. The Russians were particularly concerned in regard to U.S. military assistance to the Royal Thai Forces. Some examples of Soviet propaganda headlines are:

- Pentagon increases its military aid to Thailand. The U.S. wants ASEAN to become a military bloc.
- U.S. is increasing weapons flow to Thailand. Many of the new weapons are being concentrated at the Kampuchean border. Arms are being fed to Khmer forces.
- The U.S. military buildup in Southeast Asia is a threat to the entire region.

The Kremlin continued to portray Reagan as hard-nosed, critical and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. In several long feature articles based on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's press conference, the Soviets emphasized that:

- The USSR believes it will not obtain an arms agreement with Washington in 1983.
- The U.S. propaganda distorts the truth about Soviet medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union is following the moratorium on medium-range missiles.
- The U.S. wants the USSR to liquidate its medium-range missiles in Asia --if the Soviet government conceded, NATO would have 2 1/2 times more missiles than the USSR.
- Reagan's zero option and new suggestions are neither reasonable nor fair to the USSR.

INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for well over three years -- June 1979 through April 1983. During this period, over 49,000 feature stories and news items were analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during April 1983.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance directly from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In April 1983, slightly over 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. This amount of foreign coverage is the same as the previous month (March 1983). As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In addition, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is usually limited to 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in April 1983 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for March 1983 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries since June 1979.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Apr 1983</u>	<u>Mar 1983</u>	<u>June 79 thru Feb 83</u>
1	United States	35.32%	38.44%	28.59%
2	East Germany.....	8.11%	2.88%	2.49%
3	Vietnam.....	6.49%	.16%	2.09%
4	Afghanistan.....	5.46%	3.16%	3.80%
5	Nicaragua.....	3.78%	2.16%	.86%
6	Japan.....	3.26%	3.42%	2.24%
7	France.....	2.13%	1.91%	1.23%
8	NATO.....	2.11%	.78%	1.92%
9	Poland.....	2.03%	1.56%	4.21%
10	Syria.....	1.65%	.16%	.42%
11	United Kingdom.....	1.34%	1.10%	2.19%

GENERAL

The editors of Red Star, and other Soviet print and electronic media, regularly emphasize national (communist) anniversaries, significant political or military events in friendly communist countries; Soviet media also underscore friendship visits by foreign and Soviet dignitaries and/or delegations.

East Germany

During April 1983, the editors of Red Star allocated an exceptionally large amount of press coverage to several events in East Germany. They were: (1) an international conference on the topic of Karl Marx in the 1980s, and (2) an official visit to East Germany by the Soviet Defense Minister-Marshall Ustinov. Consequently, Soviet media coverage of East Germany increased in April by over five percent (see Table 1).

On April 2, Red Star announced that Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, would head a government delegation to East Germany. On April 5 the delegation arrived in Berlin and was met by General Hofman, the German counterpart to General Ustinov. The stated purpose of the visit of the Soviet delegation was to:

- Review and discuss military relations between the USSR and East Germany.
- Discuss nuclear disarmament.
- Review the US-NATO military buildup in Europe.

During a state dinner (April 6), which was hosted by the East German Defense Minister, General Hofman praised Soviet support for disarmament and world peace and in return, Marshall Ustinov:

- Applauded Soviet-German relations.
- Praised Andropov's support for nuclear disarmament.
- Criticized US-NATO military buildup and the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Defense Minister also emphasized that (1) Soviet and East German soldiers are very determined to defend socialism, and (2) Soviet and East German military units have a solid respect for each other, and their military fraternity grows stronger each year.

The second event in East Germany that received very extensive coverage by the Russian media was the international conference that discussed Karl Marx in the 1980s - Battle for Peace and Social Progress. This international conference, that honored the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, was attended by 140 delegates from all over the world. Major agenda items for discussion were stated as follows:

- The evolution of Marxism-Leninism.
- The role of socialist revolutions in the 1980s.
- Soviet policy for peace and disarmament.
- The dangerous military buildup of United States military forces all over the world.

Vietnam

The expanded Russian media coverage given to Vietnam (see Table 1) was primarily due to a series of four long feature stories that discussed and dramatized the war in Vietnam, and the heroic actions of the Vietnamese military and people in fighting U.S. imperialism. Other articles in regard to Vietnam discussed the following topics:

- Vietnam will withdraw its military forces from Kampuchea.
- A summary of military incidents on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.
- A meeting of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society in Hanoi to discuss U.S. imperialism and the Soviet plan for disarmament.

Finland

In regard to Finland, the Soviet press headlined and featured the following events and activities:

- On April 5, a high level government delegation from Finland met with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed Soviet-Finnish relations, international affairs and disarmament.
- Celebrations were held in Helsinki and Moscow to honor the 35th Anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Cooperation.

UNITED STATES

During April 1983, over 35 percent of Red Star's total space devoted to international events and/or foreign affairs concerned (or was related to) activities of the United States government. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was approximately 28 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news (see Table 1).

For nearly four years, Soviet propagandists have been consistent and determined in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the actions and policies of the U.S. Government. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda media have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States Government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony) and fostering a dangerous and uncontrolled nuclear arms race. With the increased coverage of the United States, Soviet media content reflected a very tough posture.

The Soviet "propaganda machine" repeatedly stressed those topics that reflected the overall "aggressive and provocative nature" of Reagan's foreign policy and military plans. Soviet news media and propaganda organs dogmatically and repeatedly focused on topics that stressed U.S. policy for nuclear war. Some examples of Soviet media headlines are:

- U.S. nuclear weapons are a threat to the world.
- Reagan wants military supremacy over the USSR.
- The Pentagon is arming 7th fleet ships with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles.
- Militaristic march of Washington. The U.S. seeks direct confrontation with USSR.
- The Pentagon activates special army division to conduct secret operations overseas.
- Reagan's massive military buildup prevents progress in Geneva. The threat of nuclear war is growing.
- The Pentagon wants to expand its world-wide network of military bases.

- The U.S. begins a massive infusion of arms into Thailand.
- The CIA supports counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua.
- The U.S. is conducting undeclared war against Nicaragua.
- US-NATO continues large-scale military buildup of conventional and nuclear weapons.
- The U.S. Army insists that it must be able to carry out a first nuclear strike and defend military bases worldwide.
- The U.S. is attempting to obtain military supremacy (over USSR), and wants a first strike capability with MX and Trident 2 programs.

Militaristic March of Washington

For over a year, Soviet propagandists have underscored that the Reagan Administration believes that the United States can win and survive a nuclear war. To support this theme, Moscow published a series of feature articles under the slogan "Militaristic March of Washington." In these articles, the editors of the leading Soviet military newspaper stressed the following topics:

- Since World War II the U.S. has applied military force in 262 cases in order to obtain its political/military objectives.
- Reagan justifies American intervention in the domestic politics of foreign governments with its program of "democracy and public diplomacy." This is pure aggression!
- Washington continues its massive anti-socialist campaign with anti-soviet propaganda.
- Thanks to U.S. military buildup, the threat of nuclear war is growing each year.
- The worst part of all is the attempt by Reagan to hinder and slow USSR's progress toward nuclear disarmament.
- The Pentagon plans to deploy advanced medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is a most serious threat to the security of the USSR.

Andropov Replies to Questions from Spiegel Magazine

In several long feature articles, based on questions sent to the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, by the editors of the West German news magazine Spiegel, the Soviet news media stressed the following propaganda topics:

- The USSR will not tolerate the additional deployment of medium range nuclear weapons in Europe - the Soviet Union will deploy missiles near the U.S. in the same manner.
- The USSR has only been trying to keep pace with the U.S. in the development of new weapons. The Soviet Union is still trying to maintain parity with Washington's weapons production.
- The Soviet Union understands that the SS-20s are a threat to Europe. The USSR has repeatedly suggested that all nuclear weapons should be withdrawn from Europe, but Reagan has not responded to this suggestion.
- There has been no progress in Geneva because Reagan is stubborn and will not deviate from his zero option decision. Zero option does not consider French and English nuclear weapons.
- The United States refuses to end nuclear testing.

As mentioned before, the Red Star's news items and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist party and government; consequently, they reflect negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For over three years, the United States has received an average of 56 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments - in April it was nearly 74 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2
CRITICAL COVERAGE OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>April 1983</u>	<u>March 1983</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb 83</u>
1. United States.....	73.84%	67.49%	56.73%
2. Israel.....	6.61%	6.32%	7.77%
3. Japan.....	5.64%	3.55%	3.72%
4. France.....	4.00%	2.65%	.44%
5. United Kingdom.....	2.70%	1.06%	3.95%
6. South Africa.....	2.27%	3.09%	2.32%
7. NATO.....	1.07%	.48%	2.08%

Soviet propaganda about the United States continued to underscore three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony -- a threat to peace; (2) arms production and development of military technology - the arms race, and (3) U.S. foreign military assistance and mutual security

programs -- a threat to the world. The propaganda tone and amount of space allocated to these three primary Soviet propaganda themes have remained uncompromisingly high and remarkably consistent for over three years.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

Table 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1983							1982						
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR
US Military/ Political Hegemony	62%	76%	58%	42%	43%	40%	61%	50%	43%	42%	39%	20%	37%	41%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	23%	12%	24%	29%	41%	30%	23%	24%	37%	29%	30%	47%	40%	38%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	07%	10%	15%	20%	08%	17%	14%	22%	15%	24%	23%	31%	18%	17%
All Other	08%	02%	03%	09%	08%	13%	02%	04%	05%	05%	08%	02%	05%	04%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The managing editor of Red Star uses every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues in the international press in an effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination and on the verge of triggering a nuclear holocaust. This is the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda. It is apparent from the data in Table 3 that the principal themes used to exploit and articulate this propaganda objective are U.S. military and political hegemony and the arms race.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

Again in April 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine exploited the subject of American military/political hegemony (the Soviet code word for Yankee Imperialism and/or U.S. aggression). Over 62 percent of Soviet propaganda and rhetoric about Washington emphasized this theme (see Table 3). In April there was a sharp increase in Soviet coverage of U.S. military operations in Central America.

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect geographical and country emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme - U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation - during a nine-month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	Apr	Mar	1983 Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	1982 Oct	Sep	Aug
1. World Wide	25%	35%	41%	10%	24%	18%	51%	38%	26%
2. Central America/Caribbean ..	24%	15%	08%	13%	04%	08%	00%	02%	18%
3. Asia/Pacific	23%	10%	08%	20%	08%	26%	09%	31%	03%
4. Europe	22%	34%	18%	29%	34%	31%	17%	18%	34%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East	05%	05%	25%	28%	30%	17%	06%	11%	09%
6. Other	01%	01%	00%	00%	00%	00%	17%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Washington, not USSR, is the Threat to the World

In April, Soviet propagandists repeatedly headlined and underscored the topic of nuclear war and the U.S. threat to world peace. Moscow emphasized that Reagan's decision to deploy the MX is an imminent danger to the world, and will stimulate an acceleration of the arms race. Soviet propaganda continued to emphasize that the MX is a first strike weapon, and Reagan wants a first strike capability in order to obtain military supremacy over the USSR.

In a long feature article, the editors of Red Star headlined that the United States and NATO intend to destroy the balance of power in Europe. Soviet propagandists repeatedly and strongly emphasized the following topics:

- America has developed a military strategy to win a prolonged or limited nuclear war.
- The USSR and Warsaw Pact countries believe that no one will win in a nuclear war.
- Warsaw Pact countries are dedicated to the defense of the socialist block, and will meet any outside threat.
- The USSR will never permit anyone to obtain nuclear supremacy over the Soviet Union.

The following abstracts from Red Star reveal the overall tone and scope of Soviet rhetoric and propaganda pertaining to the US-NATO threat to Europe and U.S. preparations for nuclear war in Europe.

"Evil relay race - the nuclear threat. The U.S. is expanding the arms race because the Reagan administration is staunchly anti-communist, and wants military supremacy. This policy dates back to World War II. The Pentagon has launched a large-scale military build-up to obtain world hegemony. Plainly, the U.S. and not the USSR is a threat to the world."

"The threat of nuclear war is growing each year. Washington plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. In addition, Reagan has launched an anti-socialist crusade with anti-Soviet rhetoric. Tension in Europe is very high."

"The Pentagon is constantly preparing for war. The U.S. has also launched an anti-socialist crusade. Reagan's so-called program of democracy and public diplomacy was designed to justify United States involvement in the domestic politics of other countries."

"The Pentagon plans to deploy Pershing II missiles in the United States as well as Europe; Alaska may be a major site. This further threatens progress for peace and disarmament. But the USSR will take steps to answer any threat."

"The Pentagon in the Mediterranean. The US and NATO consider the Mediterranean strategically important due to its access to Middle East, North Africa, Europe, and southern Socialist bloc countries. The Pentagon plans to increase its strength in the Mediterranean with more aircraft carriers. A task force from the 6th U.S. fleet is stationed near Lebanon. The U.S. is strengthening and widening its network of bases in the area. These military bases unite Spain, Italy, Greece, Israel and Egypt. The U.S. has cruise missile sites in Sicily and seven large bases (with missiles) in Turkey."

"The U.S. and Turkey have renewed their military treaty. The Pentagon plans to modernize bases (in Turkey). Washington is also trying to maintain its military bases in Greece, but is having problems due to US-Turkish relations."

"The Pentagon increases its military forces in Northern Africa by improving its relations with Morocco. The U.S. and Morocco have a secret military agreement. Spain is now a member of NATO; this will help to increase U.S. military strength and bases in the Mediterranean."

U.S. Continues Undeclared War Against Nicaragua

In April, Soviet propagandists fully exploited U.S. political/military actions in Central America. Over 24 percent of the Red Star's space about U.S. imperialism concerned Latin America (see Table 4). The Soviet press emphasized that:

- The Reagan administration is behind the increased tension in Central America.
- The Pentagon is spending millions of dollars to train and modernize (U.S.) allied military forces and build bases (in Central America).
- Reagan wants to destroy the Nicaraguan government - since 1981 the CIA and the Pentagon have armed and trained an invasion army.
- The CIA wants to occupy the northwest part of Nicaragua in order to create a puppet government.

The following abstracts from Red Star indicate the scope, tone and intensity of Soviet propaganda concerning Central America.

"The CIA continues to arm and train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Nicaraguan government denounces Washington's intervention in its domestic politics. The American people do not approve of Reagan's involvement in Central America."

"The CIA has armed and trained Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. One group of counterrevolutionaries destroyed a kindergarten."

"The CIA supports another attack on Nicaragua, this time in the northern part of Selaja. On March 29, the Nicaraguan Army defeated several Somosa bands in the towns of Ceem and Vismon. Honduras with U.S. aid is helping the Somosa bands."

"The U.S. is conducting an undeclared war against Nicaragua, training and arming Somosa bands in Honduras."

"Washington continues to arm and train counterrevolutionaries to topple the Nicaraguan government. The CIA is implementing a U.S. plan to undermine Nicaraguan government. Recently, Nicaraguan forces defeated Somoza bands in the Province of Nueva Segovia. Fifty were taken prisoner and the Somoza's lost one-third of their force during the attack."

"The Nicaraguan Army is defeating the enemy. The U.S. continues to arm and train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in its attempt to undermine the Nicaraguan government."

"Somosa bands, supported and funded by the U.S., continue aggression in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Army has defeated attempts by Somosa bands to invade Northern Segovia Province. The U.S. Congress held a secret meeting to discuss Nicaragua."

"The tension in Central America is due to U.S. intervention. The U.S. should stop supplying arms to El Salvador and to Somosa bands who are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. The World denounces Reagan's policy regarding Central America."

"The situation in Nicaragua is tense because of U.S. military aid to former Somosa supporters who have banded together to undermine the Nicaraguan government."

"The U.S. press denounces Reagan for his actions in Central America. Reagan denies that the U.S. has attempted to overthrow the Nicaraguan government."

"The U.S. plans to continue military aid to El Salvador in spite of worldwide criticism and opposition."

"The CIA continues to arm and train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The Reagan administration increases CIA funds to implement such covert operations."

"The Cuban government protests recent U.S. provocation. (A U.S. spy plane (SR-71) flies over Cuba.) Since Reagan became president, the U.S. has increased its spy activities against Cuba."

United States is a Threat to Southeast Asia

Soviet propaganda about U.S. hegemony in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area increased significantly in April (see Table 4). The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star indicate the scope, tone and intensity of Soviet propaganda and media coverage about Asia and the Pacific region.

"The Pentagon increases its military aid to Thailand. The U.S. wants ASEAN to become a military bloc. The area is strategically important because of U.S. interests in Indochina."

"The U.S. is increasing weapons flow to Thailand. Many of the new weapons are being concentrated at the Kampuchean border. The arms are being fed to Khmer forces. Tension in the area is due to U.S. military actions, not the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. The U.S. military buildup in Southeast Asia is a threat to the region."

"With U.S. military aid, Thailand is building up troops and weapons along the Kampuchean border."

"The Pentagon begins massive infusion of arms into Thailand. Part of these modern military weapons are going to Pol Pot bands to continue their aggression against Kampuchea."

"Armed provocations by Thai military forces against Kampuchea were aided by U.S. By a strange coincidence a U.S. State Department official from Washington was in Bangkok when Thai forces attacked."

"The U.S. increases military activities in Asian-Pacific region. U.S. Navy conducts extensive war exercises in North Pacific. Team Spirit 83 in South Korea lasted 2-3 months. These maneuvers were very provocative and a threat to the area. The Pentagon is strengthening its military ties with its Asian allies."

A primary propaganda topic exploited by the editors of Red Star was that the "Pentagon is planning to build a powerful nuclear missile complex (in Japan) aimed against the USSR." The Soviet propaganda machine emphasized this topic with a series of feature stories that stressed the following:

- Japan is becoming a U.S. nuclear base! U.S. Navy aircraft carriers dock in Sasebo on a regular basis.
- F-16s in Japan carry nuclear weapons. The Japanese government is allowing the U.S. to store nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.
- The U.S. Navy is arming 7th Fleet ships with Tomahawk Cruise Missiles which have nuclear warheads.
- The U.S. has nuclear weapons stored in Japan, in spite of Japanese government denials. U.S. Navy ships and F-16s can carry nuclear weapons and will be permitted to dock and/or land on Japanese territory.
- The Pentagon increases its naval forces in the Sea of Japan. Two U.S. Navy aircraft carriers (Midway and Coral Sea) enter the Sea of Japan. They recently completed military exercises around the Aleutian Islands.

- The U.S. Navy nuclear aircraft carrier, Carl Vinson, will dock at Yokosuka, Japan in July (1983).
- The U.S. Navy is modernizing and adding nuclear weapons to the ships of the 7th Fleet. Visits of U.S. war ships to Japan is increasing.
- Japan plans to increase military cooperation and activities with U.S.-NATO.
- The Pentagon continues to expand the network of military bases in Japan.

The Slandorous Psychological Warfare Campaign Continues

As noted above, Soviet news agencies and propaganda organs continued to attack Reagan's "psychological warfare campaign" against the USSR and socialist bloc states. The thrust of this Soviet effort was to convince the Soviet audience that the U.S. has reinstituted the cold war and Reagan is determined to increase international tension and pressure on the USSR. Russian propaganda headlined and stressed the following topics:

- The CIA continues anti-Bulgarian slander, and claims that a Bulgarian citizen was involved in the assassination attempt on Pope John in May, 1981. This is a lie!
- Claims by the U.S. that Bulgarians were involved in the assassination attempt on the Pope is a CIA plot. In fact, the CIA may have set up the assassination in an attempt to frame Bulgaria.
- Poland protests anti-Polish propaganda of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. These broadcasts are illegal, violate U.N. law and disturb the Polish people.
- Currently, seven radio stations in Western Europe continue anti-Polish propaganda. The CIA continues to send agents into Poland disguised as tourists, students and press personnel.
- Another form of U.S. intervention in Poland. The AFL-CIO (and Western propaganda organizations in Europe) have supplied Solidarity with printing presses and other related propaganda equipment.
- George Kennan says that the Reagan administration should end the propaganda war against the USSR and also end it's economic war against the Socialist bloc.
- The U.S. continues anti-socialist campaign. The State Department program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy will only increase tension between East-West.

- Reagan increases Anti-Soviet rhetoric as part of his anti-socialist crusade.

Additional abstracts and headlines from the April issues of the Soviet military newspaper Red Star, pertaining to the propaganda theme of U.S. hegemony (imperialism) are presented below:

"The Pentagon continues to increase military forces worldwide, especially in the Middle East. CENTCOM will influence U.S. military actions in 19 countries and is a threat to the peace in the area."

"The U.S. is interfering in Chad's political affairs, and wants to turn Chad into a giant military base. The U.S. and Israel plan to build a military base in Chad."

"Economic hegemony. U.S. companies want freedom to exploit Pacific Ocean resources. The Soviet government criticizes and condemns U.S. actions in refusing to sign the UN protocol on International Sea Law. The U.S. is determined to exploit the oceans at everyone's expense."

"U.S. Secretary Schultz flies to the Mideast. He is traveling to Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan to gain acceptance of Reagan's plan for peace. The U.S. does not agree (with Jordan) to allow the PLO to participate in peace talks."

"The Chinese press criticizes both the U.S. and Israeli positions in regard to peace in the Mideast. Shultz's trip to the Middle East is grasping at a straw. The U.S. peace plan is a failure."

"The U.S. continues to pressure ASEAN countries to form a military alliance. The military budgets of ASEAN countries have increased dramatically as has the degree of U.S. influence and involvement in the area."

"The Philippine government is reluctant to allow the U.S. to deploy nuclear weapons to its military bases."

"U.S. military presence causes tension in Central America. U.S. Army and CIA personnel train Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries on military bases in Honduras, as well as in the states of Texas and Florida."

"The U.S. wants to undermine the Nicaraguan government. Nicaragua denounces U.S. military aid to Somoza supporters; these bandits are armed and trained in Honduras."

"The Pentagon is arming and training Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. The Nicaraguan Air Force discovers and attacks a secret counterrevolutionary airport."

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In April 1983, Soviet rhetoric and propaganda about the arms race and arms limitation increased as compared with the previous month. Communist media coverage that was allocated to this propaganda theme was 23 percent of the total coverage of foreign affairs (see Table 3). Approximately one-half of the press coverage concerned the topic of arms control and reduction of weapon systems. A considerable amount of print space was allocated to the press conference (April 2) of Foreign Minister Gromyko, in which he answered questions regarding nuclear disarmament.

The Kremlin continued to portray Reagan as hard-nosed, critical and determined to alter the strategic balance through arms control proposals that favor only America. In several long feature articles, based on Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's press conference, the editor's of Red Star emphasized that:

- The USSR believes it will not obtain an arms agreement with Washington in 1983.
- The Soviet Union is following the moratorium on medium-range nuclear missiles while U.S. propaganda distorts the truth about Soviet medium range missiles.
- Reagan's zero option and other suggestions are neither reasonable nor fair to the USSR.
- The U.S. refuses to include the nuclear weapons of France and Britain - This is not fair.
- Washington refuses to count hundreds of aircraft that can carry nuclear weapons.
- The U.S. wants the USSR to liquidate its medium range missiles in Asia; however, if the Soviet government conceded, NATO then would have 2 1/2 times more missiles than the USSR.
- Washington is undermining and delaying any progress at Geneva.
- The USSR is prepared to work out any mutual agreement (right now) and will continue to work for arms limitation in Geneva.

The Soviet foreign minister also commented on the recent speech by Reagan on US-Soviet relations. He noted that:

- Reagan may want to defend high moral values, but he is not serious, since he advocates a rapid and massive increase in nuclear weapons.
- The defense of U.S. interests means the defense of interests in the oil-rich Persian Gulf, not human rights. It is the USSR that defends human rights.
- The U.S. continues to support Israeli aggression in Lebanon.
- Reagan's intermediate disarmament arrangement is another version of the zero option.

Selected headlines and abstracts from the April issues of Red Star, pertaining to the Pentagon's budget, weapons development and the Soviet view on disarmament and arms control are presented below. In April, the Communist press underscored U.S. military weapons in space.

On missiles, new weapons, and space war.

- The Pentagon plans to deploy laser systems in space. These plans include the deployment of anti-missile systems in space. This will spur on the arms race and increase the chance of war.
- In December (1983) the Challenger Space Shuttle will conduct military experiments and research in space. Challenger will be used for mostly military purposes.
- West German scientist work with U.S. military scientists in the development of laser weapons.
- The Pentagon is building laser weapons to use in space. Testing of laser weapons has been conducted since 1975 at Livermore, California laboratories. The U.S. wants supremacy in space.
- A military buildup in space will threaten the world with war. Several U.S. scientists sent a telegram to Andropov requesting an end to military weapons in space.
- The U.S. plans to develop a new anti-missile system in space. This is a direct violation of a previous arms treaty with the USSR.
- The U.S. is developing space weapons. Weinberger informs the press of the creation of an executive committee to study different versions of an anti-missile defense system. One system is called high-altitude border system.
- The Pentagon tests the Pershing II missile at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

- The U.S. tests Trident missiles from Cape Canaveral. The test was unsuccessful.
- The Pentagon is testing a new assault vehicle that has a 30mm cannon and a speed of 130 km per hour.
- The U.S. is forcing NATO allies to increase the number of both conventional and nuclear missiles. Both Italy and West Germany are increasing military capabilities, to support Pentagon plans.
- Retired NATO generals declare that U.S. nuclear missiles should not be deployed to Europe. Deployment of Pershing II missiles will only increase tension.
- U.S. Congressmen and military experts insist that the MX program is a threat to the peace of the world. Reagan falsely claims that the U.S. is behind the USSR in nuclear weapons.
- The Socialist bloc will meet any threat successfully. East German defense minister denounces US-NATO military buildup.
- Reagan discusses the deployment of Pershing II and NATO buildup with NATO's Genral Secretary, I. Lunz.
- The Pentagon will focus on the production of mass destruction weapons and strategic arms.

On the Geneva Talks and Disarmament

- Many U.S. senators and congressmen criticize and denounce the Reagan administration for a nuclear military buildup. They want constructive steps taken toward nuclear disarmament.
- The U.S. is a threat to the world. The Pentagon's 1983 military budget will be over \$285 billion. Washington has undermined the disarmament talks by proposing unreasonable and unfair disarmament options - zero option.
- The Social Democratic Party of West Germany suggests that the deployment of U.S. missiles be delayed for one year to allow nuclear disarmament talks a chance to succeed. They also criticized the U.S. position regarding disarmament at the Geneva talks.
- The threat of nuclear war is growing. However, the USSR and the Socialist bloc are dedicated to obtaining nuclear disarmament.
- The U.S. is continuing its massive military buildup, blocking progress at the Geneva talks. The USSR supports peace and nuclear disarmament.

However, the USSR is capable of defending itself and will rise to meet any threat. The Socialist bloc is united. Warsaw Pact forces are well trained, loyal and ready.

- The Socialist bloc countries support peace and disarmament, a natural condition of social progress; obstacles to peace are caused by US-NATO military buildup. The USSR supports peaceful coexistence, detente and nuclear disarmament.
- What is the Soviet opinion on nuclear balance? Each side should have about 1,000 nuclear missiles. Each side should reduce nuclear missiles in Europe by two-thirds. Then each side would have about 162 missiles and 138 medium range bombers (in Europe). The problem is that while the Geneva talks are being conducted, the arms race continues.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

In April 1983, Soviet propagandists again decreased the emphasis on United States Military assistance and mutual security subjects and programs by approximately three percent (see Table 3), as compared to the previous month. The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period September 1982 through April 1983 is reflected in the data contained in Table 5, below.

Table 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Apr 1983*	Mar 1983*	Feb 1983*	Jan 1983*	Dec 1982*	Nov 1982*	Oct 1982*	Sep 1982*
1. Asia/Pacific	57%	46%	41%	20%	25%	57%	70%	20%
2. Latin America	05%	28%	23%	13%	05%	17%	01%	03%
3. Middle East	24%	04%	17%	28%	45%	12%	11%	67%
4. Europe/NATO	08%	11%	14%	29%	25%	14%	18%	10%
5. Africa.....	06%	11%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
6. China	00%	00%	05%	00%	00%	00%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

The major emphasis and focus given by the Kremlin to American mutual security and military foreign assistance programs are usually based on selected U.S. foreign policy issues and/or international events. In April, Russian propaganda highlighted:

- The Pentagon is increasing military aid and assistance to Thailand.

- The U.S. plans to use Pakistan territory for Rapid Deployment Forces.
- The U.S. and Japanese military ties are expanding.
- Washington plans to send Japanese troops to Korea, in the event of a crisis, to replace U.S. troops.
- The U.S. builds missile ships for the Israeli Navy.
- Admiral Long visits Australia to discuss continued military cooperation.

Selected abstracts of articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

"The People of Okinawa oppose the U.S. military buildup and presence on the island. The people plan political actions to force the government (of Japan) to remove the U.S. military bases from the island."

"The U.S. military presence in Japan is expensive. It costs Japan \$21,700 to maintain each U.S. soldier in Japan."

"The Japanese Communist Party demands that the country remain free of nuclear weapons. The U.S. is putting Japan in serious danger by insisting on Japanese permission for U.S. ships and aircraft to carry nuclear weapons. The Japanese government denies that the U.S. has nuclear weapons in Japan, but the public knows otherwise."

"Japan is becoming the U.S. gendarme in Southeast Asia. In case of a crisis, the U.S. plans to send Japanese troops to South Korea. Japanese troops would take the place of U.S. troops in South Korea while the U.S. forces went to the crisis area."

"Japan plans to increase military cooperation and activities with NATO."

"U.S. and Japanese military ties and assistance programs are expanding. U.S. Department of Defense officials inspect military bases in Japan."

"U.S. and NATO countries are violating the UN embargo on South Africa by sending military technology and weapons to South Africa. The West supports neo-colonialism. South Africa has U.S. helicopters, French bombers, Italian missiles as well as French submarines and tanks."

"Washington is accelerating the supply of weapons to Thailand. Some of these weapons are going directly to Khmer Army which is attempting to overthrow the Kampuchean regime."

"The Reagan administration has developed a long-term plan to supply 1,200 M-1 tanks to Saudi Arabia."

"Washington is not only arming Pakistan, but supports Pakistan's claims to Indian territory. U.S. maps show certain Indian territory as belonging to Pakistan."

"The Pentagon plans to build bases in Pakistan. U.S. military aid and cooperation is increasing at a dangerous pace."

"The United States military forces have 64 navy and air bases in Great Britain. Over 25,000 U.S. military personnel are stationed in the British Isles."

"Grumman, a U.S. weapons company, builds an advanced fast missile ship (shimut) for the Israeli Navy."

OTHER THEMES

Generally, the Soviet press tends to report only those events and activities about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, or are inflammatory in tone toward the government and its institutions. During the past 17 months, an average of seven percent of the space in Red Star about the U.S. was allocated to "other themes"; in April, it was eight percent.

The major thrust of Soviet propaganda on topics other than military emphasized the following subjects:

Crime and Social Problems

- The growing anti-U.S. feelings are justified. Having U.S. military forces overseas cause many problems. GIs use drugs, cause bar brawls, even murder and rape. The U.S. media ignore these incidents and prefer to talk about bombs left in military trucks. Many GIs are not welcome at bars and discos because of their infamous behavior.
- Another U.S. crime. An American soldier killed a Japanese civilian in an auto accident.

Accidents and Disasters

- A U.S. CH-53 helicopter crashed in Arizona - 6 die.

- A U.S. Navy submarine had an accident near the island of Maddalena, Italy. Luckily, no one was hurt.
- A U.S. Air Force B-52 crashed during a training flight; another B-52 crashed in the mountains of Utah.
- Two pilots were killed when a U.S. Air Force F-14 crashed during a training exercise.

Economics

- Reaganomics has failed. American unemployment remains high; any relief in inflation is temporary. Many companies are going bankrupt. Only the defense industry grows. Under Reaganomics the rich get richer.

Science and Technology

- NASA loses radio communication with the satellite launched from Space Shuttle Challenger. After three hours, communication was reestablished; however, the satellite was not in the correct orbit.
- NASA is still attempting to gain control of the TDRS-A satellite, which went out of control when launched from Challenger. The satellite was later stabilized. TDRS-A is a very large (2.3 tons) communication satellite.

AFGHANISTAN

In April 1983, the editors of Red Star increased their coverage of activities and events in Afghanistan to 5.5 percent of the total content of foreign events and news. (See Table 1) The main thrust of Soviet propaganda stressed:

- The Afghanistan people celebrate the 5th Anniversary of the April Revolution.
- Military readiness is improving -- the Afghanistan Army is getting stronger each day.
- The Soviet Army in Afghanistan assists villagers and conducts civic and humanitarian actions.
- The Afghanistan people support the revolution and the new life.

The following Red Star headlines and abstracts reveal the major focus of Russian propaganda related to the situation and events in Afghanistan:

"Soviet military units help people. Soviet army units in Afghanistan help the people to clear the land, sow grain and do many other tasks. Soviet military units also protect the people from bandit attacks. Many Soviet officers are very friendly with the local people -- they all enjoy the arrival of spring."

"Soviet military units assist peasants after an earthquake damaged their village."

"Soviet officers fly their helicopters at night to rescue wounded Afghanistan soldiers."

"Propaganda and agitation. Afghanistan Army propaganda units are the voice of the Revolutionary Party. They inform the people about the revolution, the Party's ideology and policies. Education and information are spread through meetings and lectures -- no force is involved. People learn to support the party and nation."

"French citizens help counterrevolutionaries. French doctors and others have come to Afghanistan to support the counterrevolutionaries."

"Afghanistan counterrevolutionary bands kill defenseless and innocent people. Fortunately, Afghanistan army units are defeating the counterrevolutionaries. The people support the revolution and will not give in to outside interference."

"Bandits are unsuccessful, due to Afghan army's strength and loyalty. Afghan armed forces are celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the April Revolution by continuing to defend the people against the bandits. The men are becoming well trained in political ideology, and military readiness is improving."

"Over 2,000 Afghan refugees return home. They denounce the false propaganda that influenced them to leave their homeland. They are proud of the revolution."

"Major ceremony is held in Kabul to honor the 5th Anniversary of the April Revolution. Soviet CPSU leaders attend the ceremony. The main speech was given by Afghanistan party leader -- N. Karmal. He criticized United States intervention and thanked the USSR for its aid and socialist fraternity."

"Exhibits on the economic and social progress in Afghanistan open (in Kabul) in celebration of the 5th Anniversary of the April Revolution."

"The people and the army of Afghanistan support the April Revolution; they stand firmly behind the party. The people will defeat the enemies of Afghanistan."

FRANCE

The Soviet government's displeasure with the military policy of the French government was evident in a series of newspaper articles that headlined and asked the question -- "What Has Happened to the Military Policy of France?" The Russian press emphasized that:

- Since Mitterand became president, France is supporting the policies of NATO and the United States.
- France is starting to support U.S. anti-Soviet rhetoric, going as far as saying that the USSR is destroying the military balance and that NATO should rearm.
- France may be unhappy with the deployment of Soviet missiles in Europe, but France is the third nuclear power in the world.

In another feature article Moscow stressed that the

"The French government is evaluating its military programs for the period 1985-1989. France plans to strengthen its nuclear forces and widen its zone for the potential use of nuclear weapons. This program will cost 830 billion francs. France wants to be able to defend Europe and its African allies."

The editors of Red Star provided its readers with extensive coverage of the deportation of Russian diplomats by the French government. The Russian press reported that:

- Newspapers world-wide condemned and criticized France for its unfriendly act of deporting a group of Soviet embassy employees. Reagan must have influenced the French government.
- The French press is spreading lies about the Soviet Union, claiming that the USSR is stealing French technology. The French press has accused Soviet embassy employees of espionage.

- TASS condemns France for deporting Soviet diplomats and TASS employees. The French press is concerned that this action will seriously damage French-Soviet relations.
- Soviet Lt. General of Aviation writes to TASS. He is puzzled and disturbed by France's rude deportation and treatment of Soviet embassy personnel. After all, USSR and France have had good relations.
- Why is France launching a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign? World War II veteran criticizes France's deportation of Soviet diplomats and embassy workers. France was a valuable ally during World War II.

JAPAN

For almost four years the editors of Red Star have allocated an average of two percent of their coverage of foreign news to Japan - in April it was 3.3 percent (see Table 1). The main thrust and scope of Russian propaganda topics underscored the following:

Topic	Apr '83	Mar '83	Feb '83
1. Japanese militarism and imperialism	16%	50%	38%
2. U.S. military assistance and cooperation.....	75%	10%	38%
3. Combined (U.S.-Japanese) military training.....	02%	40%	24%
4. Other.....	07%	00%	00%
	100%	100%	100%

As already noted above, the Soviet military press headlined the topic that the Pentagon is turning Japan into a major nuclear base, and this is a direct threat to the USSR. The Russians stressed that:

"Japan is becoming the U.S. gendarme in the Far East. The Tokyo government has launched a five year program to build up its military forces. However, the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in Japan is anti-constitutional. Furthermore, Japan's constitution forbids Japan to have armed forces. Japan's Self-Defense Forces, with U.S. assistance, are becoming aggressive and imperialistic."

The focus and tone of Russian propaganda content pertaining to Japan (other than U.S. military assistance) are contained in the following headlines and abstracts:

- Japan plans to use the satellite, SAKURA-2A, as a military communication satellite for its naval base on Iwo Jima.

- Japan plans to launch several spy satellites.
- The Japanese and Australian navies plan to conduct joint naval exercises starting April 22.
- The Tokyo government continues to support an increase in its military budget. The 1983 military budget will be increased by 6.5 percent.
- Japan is strengthening its ties with NATO. Tokyo is planning to hold consultation meetings with NATO officials to discuss strategic issues and plans. The Japanese government wants to have official ties with NATO.
- The Japanese Navy plans to hold very large scale navy exercises later in 1983.

ISRAEL AND SYRIA

During the past nine months, Soviet propagandists fully exploited events dealing with the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanon. In April 1983, the Soviet propaganda machine increased its coverage significantly of Israeli plans and preparations to attack Syria. An analysis of the amount of space in Red Star (for April) devoted to Israel by general topics revealed the following:

<u>General Topic</u>	<u>Amount of Space* (CM²)</u> <u>March</u>
1. Israeli Aggression and Preparations to Attack Syria.....	83 percent
2. United States military/assistance.....	06 percent
3. Israeli Harassment, Repression, and Terror.....	08 percent
4. Military Actions of Lebanese Patriots.....	03 percent
	100 percent

*Represents percent of space (CM²) in Red Star for Israel/Lebanon as theme and/or other country.

Abstracts and/or headlines of Russian propaganda articles indicating the overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda strategy pertaining to Israel and the political/military problems in the Middle East are listed below:

- Dangerous Game with Fire! Israel is planning aggression against Syria; claims that Syria is a threat to Israeli security. Israel is fortifying and expanding its military positions in Lebanon, to pre-

vent Syrian attack. Everyone knows that Israeli Zionism is the source of aggression and a threat to Mid-East peace. The situation is being aggravated by U.S. aid to Israel.

- The world press and public opinion support the Soviet Union's harsh condemnation of Israeli presence in Lebanon and military preparations to attack Syria. Peace cannot be established in the region as long as Washington supports Israel and Israel continues its aggression.
- Israeli imperialism is a threat to the Middle East and the world. Israel is building new bases and reinforcing its military positions in the occupied regions of Lebanon. Israel is openly preparing for aggression against Syria.
- Plan to attack Syria. Israelis build-up their military positions in the Bekaa Valley. Israeli troops conduct provocative military exercises.
- Israel is continuing to threaten Syria with military action --concentrating tanks, artillery etc. close to Syrian positions. Another 450 Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles have been sent to the Bekaa Valley.
- Syria is the next victim of Israeli aggression. Israeli troops are strengthening positions in Lebanon and in the Bekaa Valley. They are moving closer to Syrian positions. Israel is building air-strips in the Bekka.
- Israel military forces reinforce military positions in the Bekaa Valley -- close to Syrian border. Israel plans to construct more military bases in Lebanon, and may attack Syria.
- Israel does not plan to withdraw soon -- continues to increase the size of its military forces in the Bekaa Valley.
- Israelis have committed genocide in Lebanon and now plan to attack Syria. A Soviet veterans committee condemns Israeli aggression in Middle East.
- Plans to attack Syria -- Israel is strengthening its positions in the Bekaa Valley.
- Israelis use nerve gas in West Bank areas. Over 400 Arabs are hospitalized. Israelis establish curfew in several towns in order to avoid demonstrations.
- Israeli troops fire on demonstrators. Israelis oppress Arab population in Gaza and West Bank.
- Israel continues to mistreat and oppress Arabs in occupied territory.

NICARAGUA AND EL SALVADOR

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Nicaragua increased dramatically in April 1983--it was almost four percent of the total foreign coverage (see Table 1). As already noted the principal focus of Soviet propaganda stressed the following topics:

Nicaragua

- Reagan wants to destroy the new Nicaraguan government. Since 1981 the U.S. has trained and armed an invasion army on bases in Honduras, Ft. Benning, Ga. and Ft. Bragg, N.C. So far all U.S. invasion attempts have failed.
- The situation in Nicaragua is tense because of CIA aid provided to former Somosa supporters who have banded together to undermine the government of Nicaragua.
- CIA has armed and trained the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The Nicaraguan government denounces U.S. intervention. The American people do not approve of Reagan's involvement in Central America.
- The Pentagon is training commandos to conduct military operations in Nicaragua while the CIA continues to train and arm Somosa supporters in Honduras.
- Nicaraguan army units defeat and destroy another CIA-backed counter-revolutionary group.
- Nicaraguan army units successfully fend off and defeat counterrevolutionary attacks. The U.S. is arming and training counterrevolutionary bands.
- Sandanista army units destroy several counterrevolutionary groups, and capture their weapons on Nicaraguan territory near Honduras.

El Salvador

- In spite of criticism and worldwide opposition, Reagan plans to continue to aid and support the bloody government of El Salvador.
- The patriotic fighters in El Salvador continue their courageous battle against the Salvadoran government. They captured several villages and fired on government troops in army bases.

SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

Red Star's coverage of events and activities in Poland increased somewhat in April 1983 -- it was slightly over two percent of the total foreign coverage.

The principal focus of Russian propanganda stressed the following topics:

- Solidarity, supported by the West, is planning new anti-government activities.
- Western intervention fails. The situation in Poland is improving. Workers are performing well and the economy is almost normal.
- Polish police arrest illegal Solidarity member -- he was the leader of the illegal coordinating committee.
- Poland protests anti-Polish propaganda of the VOA and Radio Free Europe. Broadcasts openly call for riots. A protest has been sent to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.
- Celebrations are held in Moscow and Warsaw in honor of the the 38th anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

Great Britain continues to receive moderate coverage in the Soviet Press. In April, the Kremlin underscored the following topics and/or events:

- The British Defense Ministry distributed over 200,000 anti-Soviet leaflets in the mail. The leaflets showed maps of Soviet missiles in Europe. The British Defense Ministry is attempting to justify and gain support for its military budget and buildup of NATO.
- The British government releases an anti-Soviet propaganda film on the cold war, missiles and threat from the East. The film called "War and Peace" attacks the USSR, and defends and justifies the British and U.S. military buildup.
- The British continue to build up its military positions in the Falklands. They have completed navy and air force bases -- the entire area has been militarized.
- NATO continues to analyze the war in the Falklands. The British intend to stay and to fortify the islands with more bases and weapons. Countries in the South Atlantic are concerned about British aggression.
- Great Britain plans to build a large port facility in the Falklands -- continues military buildup.

The principal focus of Soviet propaganda in regard to events and activities in South Africa stressed the following topics: (1) South Africa has secret research centers for the development of new chemical weapons -- in 1978 South Africa used chemical weapons against partisans; (2) the Namibian People's Freedom Fighters have countered and defeated South African army troops; (3) South Africa plans new aggression in Angola -- the army is reinforcing its troops on the Angola border; (4) Great Britain, the United States and NATO are providing military aid and training to the South African military.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for April 1983, almost 74 percent was allocated to issues and comment in regard to domestic, military, political, economic and social topics in the USSR. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented 62 percent of the total domestic coverage. A statistical view of major subjects about the Soviet Union as they appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

Table 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1983</u>							<u>1982</u>						
	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>
Soviet Military	62%	61%	74%	65%	54%	45%	62%	57%	67%	62%	57%	50%	63%	54%
Domestic Politics ...	08%	05%	02%	05%	18%	27%	10%	03%	03%	05%	13%	16%	09%	04%
Economy/Technology ..	08%	04%	06%	10%	09%	09%	06%	11%	08%	10%	05%	15%	06%	15%
Society/Culture	12%	22%	10%	13%	12%	08%	08%	12%	09%	10%	10%	10%	09%	14%
Foreign Affairs	05%	04%	03%	02%	02%	06%	09%	09%	05%	07%	09%	04%	05%	07%
Other	05%	04%	05%	05%	05%	05%	08%	08%	06%	06%	05%	08%	06%	09%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Since February 1983, the Soviet press and media have emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact countries fully encourage and support peace movements and nuclear disarmament. In contrast, according to Moscow, the U.S. and NATO are "unwilling to come to any constructive agreement about nuclear disarmament."

In April 1983, the Soviet government launched a major, orchestrated propaganda campaign to highlight, to the domestic and foreign audiences, that the Soviet government and people fully support nuclear disarmament. The intensity, scope and importance of this propaganda campaign are apparent from the following chronology:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MESSAGE and/or PROPAGANDA EVENT</u>
1 April	The Soviet media headlined that world public opinion and the international press continue to praise the USSR for supporting peace and nuclear disarmament.
2 April	Foreign Minister <u>Gromyko's</u> press conference.
3 April	Soviet media coverage of the Gromyko press conference highlighted the following topics: (1) USSR supports detente and nuclear disarmament; (2) the Soviet Union has made an endless

number of concrete, constructive suggestions about nuclear disarmament; (3) the U.S. is undermining and delaying any progress at Geneva; and (4) Reagan is not serious or honest in regard to nuclear disarmament.

- 3 April Pravda interviews the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, on nuclear disarmament. He stressed that the USSR promised that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries are committed to finding a constructive disarmament treaty.
- 5 April The Soviet press headlines that would public opinion and news media applaud Andropov's statements on peace and disarmament (Pravda interview.)
- 6 April Marshall Kulikov, Chief of Warsaw Pact Forces, in a major speech emphasized that the USSR and Warsaw Pact allies have made numerous constructive suggestions regarding disarmament, all have been ignored or criticized by Reagan.
- 7 April Marshall Ustinov, the Soviet Defense Minister, in a major speech criticized U.S. unwillingness to reach a constructive agreement with the USSR on nuclear disarmament.
- 7 April The Soviet mission to the United Nations distributes copies of Yuri Andropov's Pravda interview on nuclear disarmament.
- 9 April The Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs holds a major press conference on the subject of peace and nuclear disarmament.
- 12 April Soviet scientists appeal to fellow scientists all over the world to support nuclear disarmament and peace.
- 16 April Soviet war veterans and workers send telegrams to TASS in support of scientists appeal for peace and nuclear disarmament.
- 19-20 April The Soviet press headlines that the news media and governments world wide praise the policy of the USSR on peace and nuclear disarmament.
- 20 April Czech publisher, Rude Pravo, distributes a book on peace and disarmament, based on speeches and articles authored by Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader.
- 25 April Yuri Andropov answers questions posed by Spiegel magazine--Why is there no progress in Geneva? The Soviet leader reaffirms Soviet commitment to nuclear disarmament.

26-27
 28 April The world press applauds Andropov's answers to questions posed by Spiegel.
 29 April The Soviet press publishes Yuri Andropov's letter in response to an appeal from U.S. scientists and public figures. He agrees with U.S. scientists that there should be no military weapons in space. The Soviet leader stresses that the USSR will continue to work for peace and disarmament.
 30 April The World press applauds Andropov's support for nuclear disarmament and arms control.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

Table 7

MILITARY/SUBJECT	APR	1983				1982							
		MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR
Military Discipline/Morale	43%	40%	42%	42%	48%	38%	42%	44%	47%	43%	44%	57%	51%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises	21%	28%	20%	28%	27%	37%	21%	29%	17%	31%	23%	11%	23%
Soviet History/WW II ..	20%	18%	25%	18%	14%	19%	24%	17%	21%	16%	13%	24%	14%
Military Logistics	05%	11%	04%	05%	04%	03%	05%	08%	11%	07%	10%	03%	06%
Arms Control	11%	03%	05%	07%	06%	02%	08%	01%	02%	01%	07%	03%	05%
Other Military	00%	00%	04%	00%	01%	01%	00%	01%	02%	02%	03%	02%	01%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The Soviet military political indoctrination mechanism (the political cadre) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good communist to perform.

In April 1983, over ten percent of Red Star's space allocated to all Soviet military topics and subjects were critical and/or negative in tone in regard to individual and/or unit performance. Over 12% percent of the total space (in Red Star) about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical, and 11 percent of the articles concerning military training were critical in tone.

Potential psychological vulnerabilities within the Soviet military are evident from the consistent scope of topics and comment (in Red Star) critical in tone about selected Soviet military actions and activities of individuals, units and the bureaucracy. As in previous months, articles critical in tone continued to emphasized that:

- Military officers must master technical skills, weapons and be able to motivate their soldiers.
- Political and commanding officers must do better in order to improve troop morale and discipline.
- Party organizations must firmly and consistently follow the correct (CPSU) line in military service and training.
- Military commanders must be demanding, strict and set the example for correct behavior and discipline.

In April 1983, the quantity of unfavorable and/or critical articles (in Red Star) about Soviet military training and readiness significantly. The major thrust of Red Star articles critical in tone, concerning all military topics, are listed below.

- Intensification of military training. The Soviet military has intensified training in order to improve military readiness and must focus on the rapid introduction and assimilation of new military technology.
- Improve military readiness. Officers must be strict, disciplined, and hard-working in order for their men to follow their example. They must focus on a successful wrap-up of winter training.
- Commanders must control training. Military officers must do better in planning and executing training. Some military units were weak in tactical training due to the negligence of officers.
- Tactical training must improve. Officers must analyze and learn from mistakes. Units must be alert and ready for combat. This requires discipline, strictness and hard work. Officers should not be complacent -they should learn from World War II experience.
- Better training for ensigns. Young ensigns must know and be experts in their technical fields. They must learn to be disciplined, conscientious and diligent.

- Military colleges must do better. Graduates should be better trained in practical skills, tactics, military technology and weapons. Graduates must be able to apply theory in a concrete fashion; they need more field training.
- Need better technical training. Military units lag in technical operations. Commanders drive men too hard and too fast - must learn technical skills.
- Improve technology! In order to improve military readiness, a major goal of the Soviet military is to master new weapons technology. Future training must emphasize new technology in the army and navy.
- Repeated problems on training cruises. Often military colleges do not adequately prepare their students for cruises. Crews do not handle weapons and equipment properly. Often safety and emergency training were neglected. Men do not react properly in emergency situations. These weaknesses must be corrected.
- Ship's crew performs poorly. During tactical training, mechanics and engineers lacked technical skills - officers attempted to cover-up mistakes and weaknesses.
- Neglected crew will neglect duties. On board ships officers must work closely with their crew. They cannot command, guide, or lead their men unless the officers know their men. The crew will be happier and motivated if the officers would not neglect the enlisted ranks. Officers should instill in their men a respect for discipline and responsibility.
- Improve productivity and quality of work. Each man must do his best, Military construction units have a challenging job. They must schedule time in order to increase productivity and quality of work. Fuel and supplies must be used wisely.
- Major goal is quality. Major General E.N. Rjdakov, Chief, Directorate of Work and Wages, Ministry of Defense, urges that armed forces employees increase the quality of work.
- Afraid of change. Commanders and supervisors fear change because reorganization might cause difficulties. It is easier to go along a well-known path, than a new one. When there are problems in the change to new methods, they have been the fault of commander's poor organization and/or his formal approach.
- It is all in one's perspective. Morale and discipline are key elements in military readiness and training. Soldiers must have no illusion about military service, it requires discipline and hard work.

- Officers are criticized for their inability to perform their duties properly.
- Officers are punished for abusing their privileges - using government resources for personal use.
- Officers are criticized for not organizing their duties and using their time properly - must follow the approved schedule.
- Only those who qualify should become officers. The military commissariates and the military college committees must work together to insure that only qualified young men are selected to become officers.
- Officers are punished for neglecting duties.
- Fraud. Red Star sharply criticized a commander who could not explain how much money and time was spent on the construction of a bath house. Funds for the bath house were diverted from money intended for the construction of a military training complex. Officers in the unit denied knowledge or responsibility in the construction of the bath house.
- Learns from his mistakes. A lieutenant learns the value of proper guidance, hard work and team work. He learns to work closely with his men and obey his superiors.
- Successful training. Military commanders must understand their men and be able to work with them. Good morale and successful training requires: (1) team work, (2) discipline, and (3) knowledge of military technology. Officers must be experts and teachers.
- Abusing his authority. A commander was sharply criticized for mismanaging and misguiding his men. He also abused his authority. He used his own methods to train his men. He also abused his authority. He used his own methods to train his men, which included unorthodox training methods and unfair punishment. He was arrogant and failed to get to know his men. The officer was finally demoted.
- Communists stand up for their beliefs. An officer reported negligence and mismanagement, on the part of a fellow officer, to the local communist party. As a result he was ostracized and unfairly punished. Red Star helped him. His experience could have prevented other officers from exposing mismanagement. Only cowards do not report improper acts and performance.
- Officers should report violations. Several Soviet officers covered up violations of discipline and mistakes. When this was discovered they were severely punished. The Party's policy is to be open, honest and self-critical. Mistakes should be lessons and not tragedies.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience. During the past two years, the editors of Red Star have published four or five cartoons each month pertaining to foreign affairs.

During April 1983, the editors of Red Star published seven cartoons pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	2, 3, 6, 7
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	1, 4, 5, 6
Japanese-U.S. Imperialism	2



Американский генерал: — У нас пелечи тоже получают по заслугам.

Рис. Н. ЛИСОТСКОГО.

American General: "Our executioners are paid for their services, too!"



ХАРАКИРИ НА НОВЫЙ ЛАД.

Рис. В. ЛИСОГОРСКОГО.

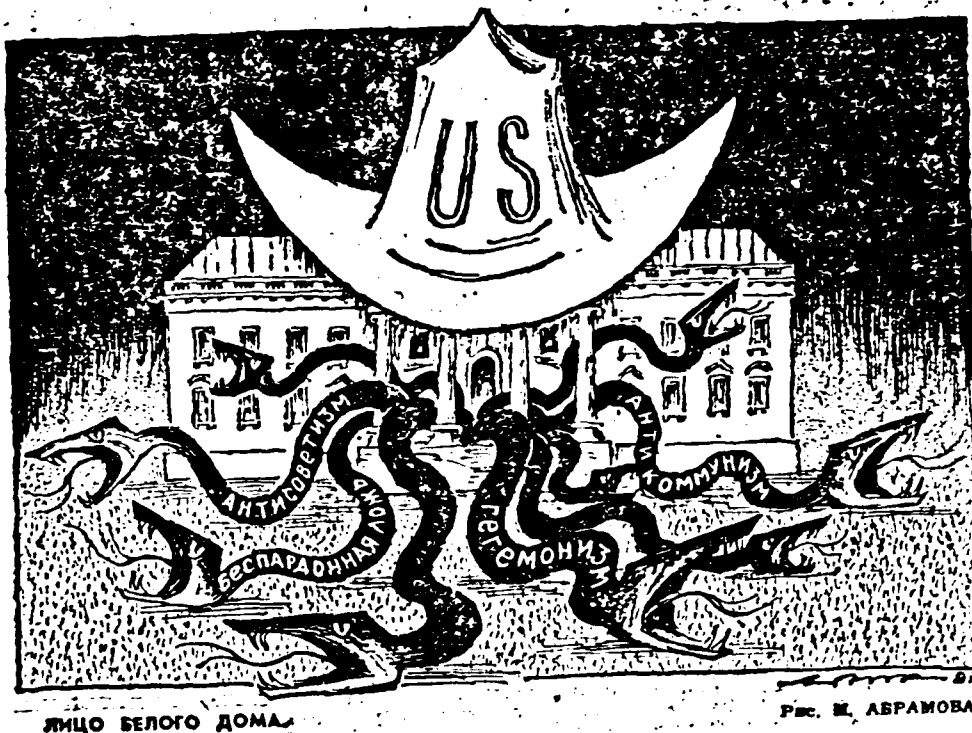
With the permission of rightist circles of Tokyo, American military command is working out plans to deploy land-based cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads in Japan.

New Type of Hara-Kiri.



«ТЕХ ЖЕ ЩЕЙ, ДА ПОНИЖЕ ВЛЕЯ» (старая русская пословица о новом американском предложении).
Рис. В. ФОМИЧЕВА.

The same old story (regarding new American suggestion for disarmament).



ЛИЦО БЕЛОГО ДОМА

Рис. М. АБРАМОВА

The face of the White House.

В то время как Израиль готовится к новым военным авантюрам, покровительствующие ему Соединенные Штаты стремятся увеличить численность своих войск в Ливане, действующих под вывеской «многонациональных сил».

(Из газет).



Агрессор и его покровитель.

Рис. М. КУЗНЕЦОВА.

At the same time that Israel is preparing for new military adventures, US, Israel's protector, is trying to increase number of its forces in Lebanon which are acting under name of "Multinational Forces".

Aggressor and his protector.

США намерены превратить территорию ФРГ в плацдарм для нанесения ядерного удара по СССР и его союзникам.
(Из газет).

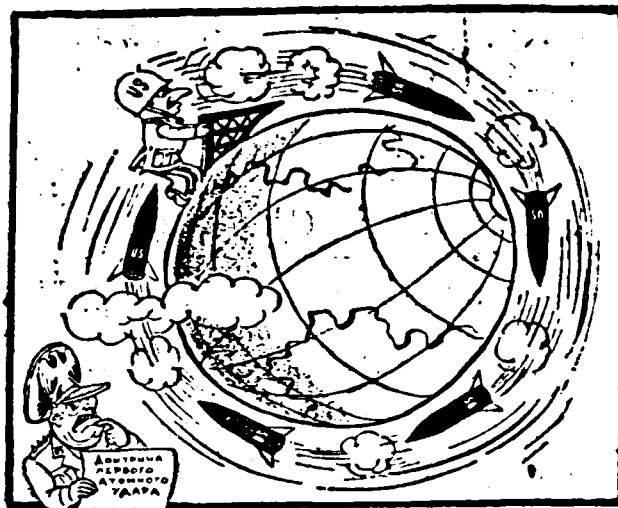


ПЕРЕДОВОЙ ОКОП ПЕНТАГОНА.

Рис. Н. ОФФЕНГЕНДЕРА.

U.S. intends to turn W. German territory into a launching pad for a nuclear strike on USSR and its allies.

Pentagon's major trench



САМОУБИЙСТВЕННАЯ ДОКТРИНА.

Рис. Н. ЛИСОГОРСКОГО.

Several U.S. nuclear maniacs think that the U.S. can still survive and win in an all-out nuclear war.

Suicidal Doctrine.